

MIR 11:1, 3/52
KALININA, S.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; KSAINTITSKAYA, L.G., inzh.; KHAZANOV,
V.S., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Characteristics of some organic glasses used in lighting engineering.
Svetotekhnika 3 no.12:16-19 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy svetotekhnicheskiy institut.
(Glass, Optical)

SHOSTAKOVSKIY, M.F.; KOTRELEV, V.N.; KOCHKIN, D.A.; KUZNETSOVA, G.I.;
KALININA, S.P.; BORISENKO, V.V.

Synthesis and various conversions of tin and silicon organic compounds.
Zhur. prikl. khim. 31 no.9:1434-1436 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1.Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR i Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut promyshlennosti plasticheskikh
mass.
(Tin organic compounds) (Silicon organic compounds)

KOCHKIN, D.A.; KOTREIEV, V.N.; SHOSTAKOVSKIY, M.F.; KALININA, S.P.;
KUZNETSOVA, G.I.; BORISENKO, V.V.

Tin organic polymers. Vyssokom. soed. 1 no.3:482-484 Mr '59.
(MIRA 12:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut promyshlennosti plasticheskikh
mass.
(Polymers) (Tin organic compounds)

KOCHKIN, D.A.; KOTRELEV, V.N.; KALININA, S.P.; KUZNETSOVA, G.I.; LAYNE,
L.V.; CHERVOVA, L.V.; BORISOVA, A.I.; BORISENKO, V.V.

Organotin monomers and polymers. Vyssokom. soed. 1 no.10:
1507-1513 O '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plasticheskikh mass.
(Tin organic compounds) (Polymers)

International symposium on macromolecular chemistry, Moscow, 1960.

Nauchno-tekhnicheskij simpozium po makromolekulyarnoj khimii. Soch. Moskva, 12-15

avgusta 1960 g. (redakcija I. A. Gerasimova). Sistemaja 1. (International Sympos-

ium on Macromolecular Chemistry held in Moscow, June 12-15, 1960) Papers and

summaries. Section 1. [Moscow, Int-t po SSSR, 1960] 346 p. 5,250 copies

printed.

Sponsoring Agency: The International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry,
Commission on Macromolecular Chemistry

Techn. Ed.: T. V. Poljakov.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for chemists and researchers
interested in macromolecular chemistry.

CONTENTS: This is Section 1 of a multivolume work containing scientific papers
on macromolecular chemistry in Moscow. The material includes data on the
synthesis and properties of polymers, and on the processes of polymerisation,
copolymerisation, polymerization, and polymerization. Each part is
presented in full or summarized in French, English, and Russian. There are
47 papers, 28 of which were presented by Soviet, Hungarian, Bulgarian, and
Czechoslovakian scientists. No personalities are mentioned. References
accompany individual articles.

Tsvetkov, Ye. I., B. A. Dolgovik, T. G. Chirkova, P. N. Kondratenko,

and I. N. Kurnikova (USSR). The Synthesis of Olefin- and Acrylic-Ester

Esterification Catalysts and a Study of Their Structure. 13

Kolodkin, I. M., G. V. Korolev, G. M. Pilipenko (USSR). Synthesis and

Polymerisation of Branched Polyisobutylenes. 14

Rudnitskij, M., J. Mosin, A. Stepanov, and V. Zvezdin (Czechoslovakia).

The Structure of Branched Isobutylene Polyesters. 15

Alibutdin, Iza, I. A. Po, Vol'ken, and N. M. Polikarpov (USSR). New

Method of Preparation of Polyesters and Their Structure. 16

Boguslavskij, N., and A. Stepanovas (Czechoslovakia). Analysis of Cross-

linked Polyesters. 17

Taubenfeld, I. I., Yu. P. Matvejeva, M. G. Litvinova, V. V. Kuklin, and

G. A. Gilevskij (USSR). On the Structure and Properties of Crystal-

line Phases of the Types of Poly-p-isobutylene and Polyisobutylenes. 18

Nikolichev, S. G. (USSR). Cyclic Polymerisation and Copolymerisation of

Aliphatic Acids. 19

Nizamova, G. G., A. I. Petrolleiko, A. V. Torchilin, and B. A. Frenzel'

(USSR). Synthesis of Crystalline Polyisobutylenes. 20

Arshanskij, L. A., and Ye. N. Pastorets (USSR). Polymerisation of Poly-

Functional Compounds. 21

Sokolov, O. P., M. Dismont, K. Abovich, and N. S. Sosulin (Finland).

Polymerisation of Vinyl Chloride in the Presence of Butylstannum and

Stannous Chloride Type Catalysts. 22

Korobkov, V. V., S. Ia. Seidov, and V. P. Al'tovskij (USSR). On the Pre-

paration of New Types of Linear Polymers by the Reaction of Poly-

Cationization. 23

Ivanishin, V. S., A. V. Tschelikov, and J. G. Gurjanov (USSR). The

Synthesis of Branched Polyesters on a Complex Catalyst (G-253, AV-14). 24

Ponomariov, G. S., S. I. Devyatov, and V. V. Klementov (USSR). Caramides

Containing Polymers. 25

Shatokhina, N. D., S. P. Melikyan, V. N. Estrel'ev, D. A. Kochkin, and

Ogranicheniye Polimerov. 26

Ustinov, I. A., I. N. Kostrikina, and V. S. Plotnikov (USSR). The Effect

of Chemical Structure on the Polymerisation Activity of the Unsaturated

Organometallic Compounds. 27

Volkenshtein, M. V. (USSR). Cooperative Processes in the Polymerisation

of Biopolymers. 28

Card 49

15.6600 2209, 1555

26253

S/194/61/000/001/020/038
D216/D304

AUTHORS: Akutin, M.S., Parlashkevich, N. Ya., Kogan, I.N.,
Kalinina, S.P. and Menes, L.I.

TITLE: The use of ultrasonics for obtaining bloc- and graft-
polymers

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika,
no. 1, 1961, 15, abstract 1 E130 (V Sb. Primeneniye
ul'traakust. k issled. veshchestva, no. 10, M.,
1960, 47-59)

TEXT: Results are given of preliminary qualitative experiments
aimed at assessing the possibility of obtaining, with the help of
ultrasonic, bloc- and graph-polymers based either on fluoro-poly-
mers of polysiloxanes or on polymethyl methacrylate, ethyl-cellu-
lose, PVC, phenolics etc. The role of ultra acoustics in this
case is to split the polymer molecules into free macro-radicals by
cavitation, by friction forces between the polymer molecules and
the solvent, by varying gradients of velocity and acceleration

Card 1/2

26253

S/194/61/000/001/020/038

D216/D304

The use of ultrasonics...

according to the length of the molecules, and by certain other phenomena. The recombination of free macro-radicals of various polymers results in the formation of other polymers having new physical properties. The properties of two samples are given which have been obtained with the use of ultrasonics. The ultrasonic installation for obtaining bloc- and graft-polymers is described. Quartz (frequency 550 Kc/s, intensity 1.5 W/cm²) and barium titanate (frequency 800 Kc/s and intensity 8 W/cm²) have been used as radiators.

Card 2/2

15.8114

20487

S/191/61/000/003/005/015
B124/B203

AUTHORS: Kotrelev, V. N., Kalinina, S. P., Kuznetsova, G. I.

TITLE: Polymers on the basis of ferrocene and its derivatives

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 3, 1961, 24-26

TEXT: The authors obtained resins and the corresponding molding powders from some products containing a ferrocenyl residue. It was attempted to obtain polymers through interaction of ferrocene with diazotized benzidine and polymerization of unsaturated ferrocenyl ketones. The reaction of ferrocene with diazotized benzidine was conducted in the manner described in publications for the arylation of ferrocene with diazo compounds (Ref. 5: A. N. Nesmeyanov, E. G. Perevalova, R. V. Golovnya, O. A. Nesmeyanova, DAN SSSR, 97, 459 (1954); E.O.Fischer, D. Sens, Z.Naturforsch., 9a, 386 (1954); Ref. 6: G. D. Broadhead, P. L. Pauson, J.Chem.Soc., 1955, 367). In the reaction with diazotized benzidine, however, a mixture of products was formed which could not be separated. Ferrocene and benzidine were reacted in different molar ratios (1:3; 1:1, 2:1), and gave mixtures with different solubilities and

Card 1/3

X
20487

S/191/61/000/003/005/015
B124/B203

Polymers on the basis of...

melting points; but it was not possible to isolate pure substances. An attempt has also been made to obtain high-molecular compounds on the basis of unsaturated ferrocenyl ketones. For this purpose, the reaction of 1,1-diacetyl ferrocene with furfural was performed. The mixture was heated in methylene chloride and alcohol in the presence of lye at molar ratios of 1:2 and 1:1 between 1,1-diacetyl ferrocene and furfural. With 1:1, it was possible to produce a polymer. The thermomechanical properties of the resulting polymers as determined with a consistometer are shown in the figure. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 6 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: L. E. Coleman, M. D. Rausch, J. Polymer Sci., 28, no.116 (1958).

Card 2/2

15.8150

26290
S/190/61/003/008/003/019
B110/B220

AUTHORS: Shostakovskiy, M. F., Kotrelev, V. N., Kalinina, S. P.,
Kuznetsova, G. I., Layne, L. V., Borisova, A. I.

TITLE: Organotin monomers and polymers. IV. Synthesis and conversion
of tin-containing esters of acrylic and cinnamic acids

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 3, no. 8, 1961,
1128-1130

TEXT: The present paper deals with the synthesis of organotin derivatives
of cinnamic and acrylic acids. The synthesis was performed by a method
developed by the authors. The vaporous alkyl halide was reacted in a tube
furnace or autoclave with an Sn-Mg alloy in the presence of various solvents
and catalysts. The alkyl-halide tin compounds formed were saponified with
lye to the corresponding hydroxy derivatives, and then the esters were ob-
tained by reaction with acrylic or cinnamic acid. 1) Triethyl-stannyl
acrylate ($C_2H_5)_3SnOCOCH=CH_2$, was obtained from a 50% aqueous solution of
acrylic acid at 5-10°C by adding triethyl stannol. The white crystalline

Card 1/3

26290
S/190/61/003/008/003/019
B110/B220

Organotin monomers and polymers ...

precipitate (melting point 102°C) could be dissolved in organic solvents. 2) In the same way, tributyl-stannyln acrylate was obtained from hexabutyl stannous oxide and acrylic acid. 3) The triethyl-stannyln ester of cinnamic acid was obtained from cinnamic acid and hexaethyl stannous oxide according to the equation $(C_2H_5)_6Sn_2O + 2 C_6H_5=CHCOOH \longrightarrow 2 (C_2H_5)_3SnOCOCH=CHC_6H_5 + H_2O$. The organotin compounds obtained polymerize easily, and form transparent solid copolymers with styrene and methyl methacrylate. The thermo-mechanical properties of some polymers and copolymers are shown in Fig. 2. There are 2 figures and 3 Soviet references. X

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plasticheskikh mass
(Scientific Research Institute of Plastics)

SUBMITTED: September 1, 1960

Card 2/3

15.6150

26291
S/190/61/003/008/004/019
B110/B220

AUTHORS: Shostakovskiy, M. F., Kotralev, V. N., Kuznetsova, G. I.,
Kalinina, S. P., Layne, L. V., Borisova, A. I.

TITLE: Studies on the synthesis and conversions of organotin monomers and polymers. V. Study of the formation of organotin polymers as a function of the polymerization conditions, and some physicochemical properties of organotin polymers

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 3, no. 8, 1961,
1131-1134

TEXT: The present study deals with the yield in polymers of triethyl-stanny methacrylate and acrylate as a function of polymerization time, temperature, initiation, and concentration. Benzoyl peroxide, azoisobutyric acid dinitrile, or triethyl-benzyl ammonium chloride served as initiators. The results are shown in Fig. 1. The composition of the copolymer from triethyl-stanny methacrylate and methyl methacrylate was studied for initial molar ratios of the components of 1:1, 1:4, and 1:12. At an initial

Card 1/2

Studies on the synthesis and ...

26291
S/190/61/003/008/004/019
B110/B220

ratio of 1:1, the components of the copolymer were approximately equal. The composition was, however, 5:1 when the initial ratio had been 1:4. It is concluded that organotin compounds polymerize more slowly than methyl methacrylate. Experimental results: 1) The region of strong deformation of organotin methacrylates is found at higher temperatures than that of the corresponding acrylates. 2) The temperature of initial deformation decreases considerably with increasing size of the alkyl radicals. The dielectric properties of copolymers are listed in Table 1. The copolymer of triethyl-stannyl methacrylate with methyl methacrylate was easily hydrolyzed by alkalis. It is, however, stable in water, dilute HCl, and dilute H_2SO_4 . Papers of M. M. Koton et al. (Ref. 4: Mezhdunarodnyy simpozium po makromolekulyarnoy khimii, Moskva, June, 1960, I sektsiya, p. 167, (International Symposium on High Molecular Chemistry, Moscow). are mentioned. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plasticheskikh mass
(Scientific Research Institute of Plastics). Institut
organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry
AS USSR)

Card 2/5

L 5298-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T ACC NR: AP5025037

RPL WW/JW/RM SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/016/0081/0084

AUTHORS: Kotrelev, V. N.; Opolovenkov, A. F.; Kalinina, S. P.; Kuznetsova, G. I.; Savina, M. Ye.; Gus'kova, O. I.; Nagornaya, Yu. F.; Alcutin, M. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for obtaining grafted polymers. Class 39, No. 173949 announced by State Scientific Research Institute of Plastics (Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plastmassy)

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 16, 1965, 84

TOPIC TAGS: polymer, grafted polymer, plastic, monomer, vinyl, fluorine

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining grafted polymers by grafting vinyl polymers to fluorine-containing polymers in the presence of an initiator. Cerium ammonium nitrate is used as the initiator.

SUB CODE: MT, GC SUBM DATE: 11Feb63/ ORIG REF: 000/ CTH REF: 000

Card 1/1

QC UDC: 678.743.41 66.097.3:546.39

0701.06.03

A. L. ...

"Method for Enriching Gas Mixtures in a
Counterflow Absorption-Desorption Tower."
Thesis for degree of Cand. Technical Sci.
Sub 21 Apr 50, Moscow Order of Lenin
Chemicotechnological Inst imeni D. I.
Mendeleev

Summary /1, Sep 52, Dissertations Presented
for Degrees in Science and Engineering in Moscow
in 1950. From Vechernaya Moskva. Jan-Dec 1950.

KALININA, S.Ye.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 9
May 10, 1954
Apparatus, Plant Equipment,
and Unit Operations

CATALYSTS

Y/1 Chem
The effect of recirculating a component over the height of a column upon absorption-deorption processes. I. N. Kuz'minovich and S. Ye. Kalinina. Izd. Akad. Nauk SSSR. Technich. Inst. im. M. V. Lomonosova. 22ur. Trubod. khim. 26, 208-62 (1953); cf., Kalinina and Ishkiz, C.I. 34, 2541. —With specific reference to processes of production, a theoretical analysis is made of general cases of rectification in countercurrent columns. It is concluded that without recirculating one of the components the increase in concn. by increasing the tip. of theoretical plates has a theoretical max.; with internal recirculation the attainable max. concn. of the raffinate is free of limitations and a wide range of concns. is possible with the increase in column height.

I. Bencowitz

8-3153
880

GEL'PERIN, I.I.; KALININA, S.Ye.; RAPORT, L.L.

Production of heavy water from a nitrogen-hydrogen mixture.
Khim. prom. no. 6:475-479 Je '64. (MIRA 18:7)

ACC NR: AR6017565

SOURCE CODE: UR/0196/66/000/G01/A009/A009

AUTHOR: Kalinina, T. A.; Lazareva, L. I.; Parshina, T. S.

TITLE: Electric field at the axis of a conducting circular cylinder of finite length with regard to the edge effect

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektrotehnika i energetika, Abs. 1A72

REF SOURCE: Tr. po teorii polya, vyp. 1, 1964, 50-54

TOPIC TAGS: electric field, electric theory, electric conductor

ABSTRACT: A solution is given for the problem on finding the electric field at the axis of a conducting circular cylinder with regard to the edge effect and special cases are considered. 2 illustrations, bibliography of 4 titles. From the summary.
[Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 09

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 5, p 106 (USSR) SOV/124-57-5-5781

AUTHORS: Dmitriyev, A. A., Bonchkovskaya, T. V., Kalinina, T. A.

TITLE: To the Question of the Change in Meteorological Elements During a Solar Eclipse (K voprosu ob izmenenii meteorologicheskikh elementov vo vremya solnechnogo zatmeniya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Mor. gidrofiz. in-ta AN SSSR, 1956, Vol 7, pp 93-119

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

Card 1/1

KALININ, I.U.

3(6,10)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1387

Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh
metodov razvedki

Prikladnaya geofizika; sbornik statey, vyp. 21 (Applied Geophysics;
Collection of Articles, Nr 21) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1958.
221 p. 3,000 copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agency: U.S.S.R. Ministerstvo geologii
i okhrany nedr.

Ed.: Polshkov, M.K.; Exec. Ed.: Kuz'mina, N.N.; Tech. Ed.:
Mukhina, E.A.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for engineering
and technical personnel and those interested in the methodology
and practice of geophysical surveying.

Card 1/4

Applied Geophysics (Cont.)

SOV/1387

COVERAGE: The authors discuss the development and improvements in the technology and methodology of geophysical surveying. Two of the articles describe graphic-analytical methods of frequency analysis and synthesis of oscillations; others present a geological interpretation of geophysical observations in certain areas of the USSR. The articles devoted to industrial application present a detailed analysis of neutron-neutron logging, side-wall coring, and the method of induced potential fields. The last article describes the conventional symbols accepted in applied geophysics. The articles are accompanied by tables, diagrams and bibliographic references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Gol'tsman, F.M., T.B. Kalinina. Simple Methods of Analysis and Synthesis of Frequencies and Their Use in Solving Geophysical Problems	3
Gol'tsman, F.M., Yu.I. Limbakh. Device for the Frequency Analysis and Synthesis of Nonstabilized Signals	26

Card 2/4

SOV/49-59-11-9/28

AUTHORS: Kalinina, T. B., and Gol'tsman, F. M.

TITLE: A Nomographic Method of Determination of Output Signals
in Linear Filtered Systems

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya,
1959, Nr 11, pp 1605-1618 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An approximate nomographic method of calculating the
"coagulating" integral of a linear transformation of
signals is described. The integral combines an input
signal with that of output and with the function of
free vibrations. The calculation is performed by
means of graphs and tables, i.e., the resultant function
is found as a point on the abscissa. The theoretical
considerations are based on the formula (1) defining
an output signal $F_{vykh}(t)$ where $F(t)$ - input signal,
 $h(t)$ - function of specific vibrations. In order to
solve the integrals of Eq (1), it is necessary to
express them as the sum of the functions $F(t)$ and
 $h(t)$, (Eq (3a)). This is illustrated in Fig 1, which
shows a substitution of the spectrum $H(\omega)$ (curve 2)
by a periodic spectrum $S(\omega)$ (curve 1). The error of

Card 1/3

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SOV/49-59-11-9/28

A Nomographic Method of Determination of Output Signals in Linear Filtered Systems

this transformation can be minimised if the auxiliary functions $F'(t)$ and $h'(t)$ are introduced. The curves in Fig 2 show how this can be done (a - determination of errors ΔF and Δh , b - substitution of spectrum $\delta(\omega)$ by limited spectrum $\delta^{(n)}(\omega)$, B - substitution of limited spectrum $\delta^{(n)}(\omega)$ by a periodic spectrum $\delta^{(n)}(\omega)$ per).

A typical nomogram constructed for solving the formula (3a) is shown in Fig 3. It represents the horizontal axis t where the vertical lines are drawn from the points $t = k\Delta t$ ($k = -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3 \dots$). The vertical lines are divided into lengths, each equal to $h(k\Delta t)$. A detailed description of the procedure of finding an output signal $F_{vykh}(t)$ is given in four numerical examples, the results of which are illustrated by graphs. They represent the following:
Fig 4a - the initial functions $F(t)$ (curve 1) and $h(t)$ (curve 2); b - error curves $\Delta F(t)$ and $\Delta h(t)$;
Fig 5 - calculated output signal $F_{vykh}(t)$ (see Fig 4);
Fig 6 - initial functions $F(t)$ (1), $h(t)$ (2) and error curves $\Delta F(t)$ (3), $\Delta h(t)$ (4); Fig 7 - calculated

Card 2/3

SOV/49-59-11-9/28

A Nomographic Method of Determination of Output Signals in Linear
Filtered Systems

output signal $F_{vykh}(t)$ (see Fig 6); Fig 8a - initial
functions, b - calculated output signal; Fig 9 -
initial input signals; a - $\varphi(t)$ and b - $F(t)$; B -
calculated output signal. There are 9 figures, 1 table
and 7 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet
imeni A. A. Zhdanova (Leningrad State University,
imeni A. A. Zhdanov)

SUBMITTED: December 17, 1958

✓

Card 3/3

S/049/59/000/12/006/027
E032/E591

AUTHOR: Kalinina, T.B.

TITLE: On the Theory of Linear Transformation of Two-Dimensional
Magnetic and Gravitational Fields

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya,
1959, Nr 12, pp 1774-1786 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author presents the theory of transformation based
on the Fourier frequency analysis, where Eq (1) is
substituted by Eq (3). This is illustrated in Figs 1 and
2 and Table 1. The solution is equivalent, therefore,
to changing the characteristic $H(\omega)$ in the spectral
equation (2) into the periodic characteristic

$$H_{\text{rep}}(\omega) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} H(\omega - 2k\omega_0).$$

Use of the bounded characteristics $H'(\omega)$ for determination
of the characteristics $H'_{\text{rep}}(\omega)$ in Eq (3) is equivalent
to transformation of the discrete kernel $\Delta x h(k\Delta x)$ in

Card1/2

(10)

S/049/59/000/12/006/027
E032/E591

On the Theory of Linear Transformation of Two-Dimensional Magnetic
and Gravitational Fields

Eq (3) into a kernel $\Delta x h'(k \Delta x)$ (Table 2). In the latter case the accuracy of calculation can be improved, while the magnitude of the distance Δx can be increased. This can be seen in Figs 3 to 5 which show the errors $\Delta F_{2m}/F_{2m}$ and ϵ_1/F_{1m} in relation to Δx .

Acknowledgments are expressed to F. M. Gol'tsman for his advice.

There are 5 figures, 2 tables and 7 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy filial VNIIgeofizika
(Leningrad Branch, VNIIgeofizika)



SUBMITTED: April 23, 1959

Card 2/2

9,700

S/194/61/000/011/019/070
D209/D302

AUTHORS: Kalinina, T.B., and Gol'tsman, F.M.

TITLE: Computer for determining the linear transformation
of signals

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika,
no. 11, 1961, 8, abstract 11 B52 (Prikl. geofizika,
no. 28, M., 1960, 23-~~14~~)

TEXT: The principal diagram of a computer designed by
VNII Geofizika intended for computing the convolution integral, and
the constructional features of the device mock-up as well as the
test results are described. In order to set the integrands, the
device is provided with 2 groups of potentiometers which are inter-
connected by means of a special switch. The number of potentiometers
in the second group is twice that in the first group. On
connecting them to the potentiometers of the first group and return-
ing to unit the convolution integral is obtained. The value of the

Card 1/2

Computer for determining...

S/194/61/000/011/019/070
D209/D302

integral is determined approximately from the sum of the corresponding values of the function and is simulated in a given scale by the current magnitude equal to the sum of currents of each potentiometer and indicated on a microammeter. The method of operation is described. Several examples of the use of this device in solving problems connected with linear transformations of signals are given: determination of analytical extension of potential functions and calculation of derivatives of functions given in graphical form. 4 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation] B

Card 2/2

KALININA, T.B.; GOL'TSMAN, F.M.

Theory of the optimum methods of determining the bedding
elements of sample bodies in magnetometry when there is
static. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.11:1591-1604 N '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im.
A.A. Zhdanova.

(Magnetic prospecting)

L 13011-66 EWT(1)/FCC GW
ACC NR: AP6000046

SOURCE CODE: UR/0387/65/000/008/0055/0065

AUTHOR: Kalinina, T. B.

ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Exploratory Geophysics (Vsesoyznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut razvedochnoy geofiziki)

TITLE: Some results of using high-speed digital computers for interpreting magnetic fields in the presence of interference

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika Zemli, no. 8, 1965, 55-65

TOPIC TAGS: digital computer system, geomagnetism, magnetic field, algorithms, computer calculation

ABSTRACT: The author considers the possibility of using high-speed digital computers for optimum interpretation of complex magnetic fields. Interpretational algorithms are proposed and an interpreting program is given. Calculations made by this program are used as a basis for working out recommendations on an improved program for automatic calculation of the algorithms in the case of correlated interference. Analysis of the effective time for interpretation of three-dimensional bodies in the presence of uncorrelated interference shows that interpretation of correlated

Card 1/3

UDC: 550.838

L 13011-66
ACC NR: AP6000046

interference requires considerably more time. It is not practical to attempt to find a maximum a posteriori density by revision of the parameters being varied through a step equal to one-half the dispersion. On the other hand, calculations show that the only cases of practical interest are those where there is a single peak in the a posteriori density in the region of variations in the unknown parameters. This means that any of the variations for the method of quickest descent may be used for finding the maximum a posteriori density when solving inverse problems in the case of correlated interference. This results in a considerable reduction in time for calculations and makes it possible to increase the number of variable parameters. Analysis of the accuracy for determining a parameter shows that with the ordinarily used volume for sampling of experimental data (several dozen values), the number of simultaneously determined parameters can scarcely be increased past 3-4. Thus it makes sense to set up a new interpretation program for simultaneous determination of no more than a few parameters. The results show that the accuracy for determination of unknown parameters should be evaluated by using Rao-Cramer formulas. It is pointed out that the use of Rao-Cramer formulas for derivation of specific computational algorithms is extremely complex and labor consuming in the case of multi-parameter problems. It is possible that in this case a simpler method would be experimental evaluation of point scatter similar to the Monte Carlo method.

Card 2/3

L 13011-66
ACC NR: AP6000046

Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 1 table, 9 formulas.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 24Jan64/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001

jrn

Card 3/3

KALININA, T.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZHUMAKHANOVA, T.B., inzh.

Using perforated dippers in underwater excavation of sand and gravel.
Stroi. mat. 6 no.11:7-9 N '60. (MIREA 13:11)
(Moscow region--Sand and gravel plants)
(Excavating machinery)

KALININA, T. I..

Kalinina, T. I. - "Effect of acid strength on the process of sulfite boiling of cellulose," Materialy Tsentr. nauch.-issled. in-ta bumazh. prom-sti, Issue 37, 1948, p. 7-35 --- Bibliog: 12 items

So: U-3566, 15 March 53, (Letopis "hurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 13, 1949)

KALININA, T.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Effect of an ammonium base on the process of sulfite digestion and
on pulp quality. Bum.prom. 27 no.12:5-7 D '52. (MLRA 7:10)
(Sulfite liquor) (Wood pulp)

KALININA, T.I.; ALESKOVSKIY, V.B.

Interaction between cation exchangers and difficultly soluble com-
pounds. Trudy LTI no.48:124-132 '58. (MIRA 15:4)
(Ion exchange)

L 12674-53

ACCESSION NR: AP3000642

8/0080/63/006/005/0527/0530

44

AUTHOR: Kalinina, T. I.; Aleksovskiy, V. B.

TITLE: Possibility of using ion-exchangers to obtain pure silicic acid

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 36, no. 3, 1963, 927-930

TOPIC TAGS: Na silicate, purification, silicic acid, SiO sub 3, Fe, Al, HCl, ion-exchangers

ABSTRACT: The preparation of silicic acid sol and the concentration of Na silicate solutions usable in ion exchangers were investigated. Na silicates below 0.5 M, passed through cationite KU-2, gave transparent stable sols free of Na ion. With higher concentrations, SiO sub 2 filtered onto the cationite and product sol coagulated in 1-2 days. A two-step method was devised to remove Fe and Al: (1) cationite pH was adjusted to 1.5-2 with HCl; 0.2-0.25 M Na silicate was added drop-wise with agitation; (2) the solution was then passed through cationite, pH 2.3-2.4, to remove the remaining Na ion. If cationite cleaned with ammonium rhodanide was used, Fe, Al, Ca, and Mg were removed to below spectrally detectable limits. Anions of strong acids were removed from silicic acid sols with weak anionites. Cl, NO sub 3, SO sub 4 ions in 0.10-0.25 M sols were reduced to below 0.002% in a column of TN anionite. The product sols were, however, contaminated with cationite and

Card 1/2

L 12674-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3000642

anionite decomposition products. "O. N. Satskina performed the spectral analysis of
the samples."

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 200ct62

DATE ACQ: 12Jun63

ENTL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO KEY Sov: 005

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

L 44817-66 EWT(1)

ACC NR:

AR6017224

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/012/B011/B011

AUTHOR: Kalinina, T. N.; Lazareva, L. I.; Parshina, T. S.

48

ORG: none

B

TITLE: Electric field on the axis of a conducting circular cylinder of finite length, taking the edge effect into consideration

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 12B124

REF SOURCE: Tr. po teorii polya, vyp. 1, 1964, 50-54

TOPIC TAGS: electric field, ~~conducting circular cylinder~~, ~~edge effect~~, CYLINDRIC SHELL STRUCTURE, ELECTRIC CONDUCTION

ABSTRACT: The solution of the problem of finding the electric field on the axis of a conducting circular cylinder with the edge effect taken into consideration is presented, and individual cases are analyzed.
[Translation of abstract]

[NT]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: none/

LS

Card 1/1

MEL'NIK, Ye.G.; KALININA, T.N.

Diagnostic significance of the keratoconjunctival test in dysentery.
Lab. delo no. 8:499-500 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. TSentral'naya klinicheskaya bol'nitsa 4-go upravleniya
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.

KALININA, T.V., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Kidney transplantation; experimental investigations. Urologia.
no.1:43-49 Ja-Mr '55.

(MLRA 8:10)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdela (zav.kandidat meditsinskikh nauk
P.I.Androsov) Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta eksperiment-
tal'noy khirurgicheskoy appratury i instrumentov (dir.,kandidat
meditsinskikh nauk M.G.Anan'yev)
(KIDNEYS, transplantation,
exper.)
(TRANSPLANTATION, experimental,
kidney)

KALININA, T. V., M. G. S., L., A. M. T. E. I., N. V.

Modern equipment for intestinal surgery 121

Novyye khiruricheskie apparaay i instrumenty i opyt ikh primeneniya (New
Surgical Equipment and Instruments and Experience in Their Use) NO. 1,
Moscow, 1957. A collection of Papers of the Scientific Research Inst.
for Experimental Surgical Equipment and Instruments.

NIEKA 1

KALININA, T.V., kand.med.nauk

Acute left appendicitis. Khirurgija Supplement:40 '57. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz 1-go khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya bol'niyey No.40 i Nauchno-
issledovatel'skogo instituta eksperimental'noy khirurgicheskoy

apparatury i instrumentov.

(APPENDICITIS)

(VISCERA--ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

KALININA, T.V., kand.med.nauk; ASTAF'YEV, G.V.

Enterorrhaphy with mechanical suture. Vest.khir. 79 no.7:129-132
J1 '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Iz nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta eksperimental'noy khirur-
gicheskoy apparatury i instrumentov (dir. - M.G.Anan'yev). Adres
avtora: Moskva, I-81 Fabrichnaya liniya, d.6, Nauchno-issledovatel'-
skiy institut eksperimental'noy khirurgicheskoy apparatury i instru-
mentov.

(INTESTINES, surgery
enterorrhaphy with mechanical suture (Rus))
(SUTURES,
mechanical in enterorrhaphy (Rus))

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000620110014-6

Kalinina, T. V., and Kryuchkova, G. S.

"On the problem of intestinal suturing with tantalum clips."
Novye khirurgicheskie apparaty i instrumenty i opty ikh primeneniya,
No. 2, 1958, p.9

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000620110014-6"

Kalinina, T. V., Kukushkin, I. I., and Burlakov, A. I.

"A method of nerve suturing." Novye khirurgicheskie apparaty i instrumenty i opyt ikh primeneniya, No. 2, 1957, p. 49

1958

KALININA, T.V., kand.med.nauk (Moskva, D-57, ul. Baltiyskiy poselok, d.13/48
1-y pod"yezd, kom.22)

Apparatus for suturing the intestines. Nov.khir.arkh. no.2:115-118
Mr-Ap '68 58 (MIRA 11:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut eksperimental'noy khirurgicheskoy
apparatury i instrumentov Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS)

KALININA, T.V., kand.med.nauk (Moskva, D-57, ul.Baltiyskiy poselok, 13/48,
1-y pod"yezd, komn. 22).; KUKUSHKIN, L.I., inzh.

Using an apparatus for suturing nerves. Vest.khir. 81
no.11:122-126 N '58. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta eksperimental'noy
khirurgicheskoy apparatury i instrumentov (dir. - M.G.Anan'yev).
(NERVES--SURGERY)

KUKUSHKIN, L.I.; BURIAKOV, A.I.; KALININA, T.V.

Apparatus for applying an epineural suture by mechanical means. Med.prom. 13 no.3:44-46 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut eksperimental'noy khirurgicheskoy apparatury i instrumentov.
(SUTURES) (SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS)

KALININA, T.V., kand.med.nauk; BOGOMOLOVA, O.R., kand.biolog.nauk (Moskva)

Tantalum epineural suture. Vop.neirokhir. 23 no.6:41-42 N-D '59.

l. Institut eksperimental'noy khirurgicheskoy apparatury i
instrumentov. (MIRA 13:4)

(SUTURES)
(NEUROSURGERY equipment and supplies)

KALININA, T.V.

Nature of blood picture variations in the course of radiation sickness in normal rats and rats acclimated to hypoxia. Mat. po evol. fiziol. 4:254-259 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(ANOXEMIA) (BLOOD—ANALYSIS AND CHEMISTRY)
(RADIATION SICKNESS)

KALININA, T.V.

Role of superior cervical sympathetic ganglia in blood picture
variations in the course of radiation sickness in normal rats
and rats acclimated to hypoxia. Mat. po evol. fiziol. 4:260-
264 '60.

(ANOXEMIA) (NERVOUS SYSTEM, SYMPATHETIC)
(BLOOD—ANALYSIS AND CHEMISTRY) (RADIATION SICKNESS) (MIRA 13:10)

KASULIN, V.S.; KALININA, T.V.; ASTAF'YEV, G.V.

Apparatus for cholangiometry. Med.prom. 41 no.4:52-53 Ap '60.

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut eksperimental'noy khirurgicheskoy apparatury i instrumentov.
(MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS)
(BILIARY TRACT--DISEASES--DIAGNOSIS)

KALININA, Tat'yana Vasil'yevna; KAZNIN, V.P., red.; BASIMAKOV, G.M.,
tekhn. red.

[Mechanical tantalum suture in operations on the intestines]
Tekhnicheskii tantalovyi shov pri operatsiiakh na kishechnike. Moskva, Medgiz, 1962. 57 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(SUTURES) (INTESTINES--SURGERY)

KALININA, T.V., kand.med.nauk

Applying end-to-side intestinal anastomosis with the aid of an apparatus. Vest.khir. no.5:131-134 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta eksperimental'noy khirurgicheskoy apparatury i instrumentov (dir. - M.G. Anan'yev). (INTESTINES--SURGERY) (SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS)

KALININA, T.V.; BYKOVA, S.M.

Suturing the intestines end-to-side using an apparatus from the
Research Institute for Experimental Surgical Apparatus and Instru-
ments. Trudy NIIEKHAI no.5:97-100 '61.
(MIRA 15:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut eksperimental'noy khirurgi-
cheskoy apparatury i instrumentov.
(INTESTINES--SURGERY) (SUTURES)

KALININA, T.V.; ASTAF'YEV, G.V.; KASULIN, V.S.

Instruments and apparatus for operations on the biliary tract.
Trudy NIIEKHAI no.5:258-263 '61. (MIRA ,5:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut eksperimental'noy khirurgicheskoy apparatury i instrumentov.
(BILIARY TRACT—SURGERY) (SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS)

PETERSON, B.Ye.; KALININA, T.V.

Immediate results of gastrectomy for cancer of the stomach using
the PKS-60 apparatus for applying an esophago-intestinal anastomosis.
Vest.AMN SSSR 17 no.6:35-41 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR i
Institut eksperimental'noy khirurgicheskoy apparatury i instrumentov
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(STOMACH--SURGERY) (SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS)
(STOMACH--CANCER)

KALININA, T.V.(Moskva,D-315,ul.Chasovaya,d.27/12,pod.1,komm.22); BABKIN, S.I.;
KASULEIN, V.S.; ASTAF'YEV, G.V.

Mechanical suture for esophago-intestinal (gastric) anastomosis.
Klin.khir. no.8:81-82 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut eksperimental'noy khirurgicheskoy apparatury i instrumentov.
(SUTURES) (ALIMENTARY CANAL--SURGERY)

KALININA, T.V.; KASULIN, V.S.

Modernized apparatus PKS-25M. Vop. onk. 11 no. 8:114 '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Iz nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta khirurgicheskoy
apparatury i instrumentov (direktor - zasluzhennyj vrach RSFSR
M.G.Anan'yev).

L 10900-67 EWT(l)/EWT(m) SCTB DD/GD
ACC NR: AT6036576

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0190/0191

AUTHOR: Kalinina, T. V.

30

ORG: none

TITLE: The role of cervical and abdominal parts of the sympathetic nervous system in changes in the blood and circulation during exposure to chronic hypoxia and ionizing radiation [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 190-191

TOPIC TAGS: space physiology, combined stress, hypoxia, ionizing radiation biologic effect, radiation sickness, hemodynamics, central nervous system, rat

ABSTRACT: Problems on the neurohumoral mechanisms of adaptation to hypoxia and to the effect of ionizing radiation are complex and require further study with respect to the role of the cervical and lumbar sections of the sympathetic nervous system.

Work was performed on 227 male rats. Different series of rats were subjected to the effect of chronic hypoxia during a month-long training period in which the rats were placed in a pressure chamber with a simu-

Card 1/4

L 10960-67

ACC NR: AT6036576

lated elevation of 7500 m for 4 hr per day and consequently irradiated with various x-ray doses. The effects of removal of the cervical and lumbar sections of the sympathetic nervous system on adaptation of the rats to chronic hypoxia and radiation injury were monitored on the basis of indices of peripheral blood, blood pressure, and the tonus of peripheral blood vessels.

Excision of the cervical section of the sympathetic nerves caused varied changes in blood pressure without changing its composition) and caused an increase in tone of the caudal blood-vessels. In addition, excision of cervical sympathetic nerves did not impede the adaptation of rats to chronic hypoxia; the number of erythrocytes and hemoglobin increased in surgically altered rats to the same degree as in control animals. This surgical procedure also did not deprive the animals of adaptation with respect to ionizing radiation. However, the excision of sympathetic cervical nerves of itself resulted in a drop in radiation resistance, in a higher mortality rate, in a loss of weight, and in more pronounced changes in the blood and in blood pressure in comparison with control animals. However, these phenomena appeared only with large doses of radiation (1000-650 r).

Card 2/4

L 10960-67
ACC NR: AT6036576

The excision of the lumbar sympathetic nerves caused a noticeable anemia and leukopenia (due to a drop in the number of lymphocytes), but caused a sharp increase in arterial pressure and some decrease in the tone of the caudal blood-vessels. This cannot be explained by changes in the ionic composition of the blood, which does not change in respect to the sodium and potassium salt content. Training of such rats in a pressure chamber resulted in the appearance of a sharply defined polycythemia and nearly doubled the hemoglobin content. Despite this, rats did not show any signs of adaptation to hypoxia, which manifests itself in the inability to withstand training (dying in the pressure chamber) and in the fact that the training does not increase the animal's stability to the effect of ionizing radiation in comparison to surgically altered rats which had not been exposed to the pressure chamber. However, the excision of lumbar sympathetic nerves alone leads to an increase in radiation resistance. This is particularly evident in animals some time after performance of the operation.

The rats with excised sympathetic nerves showed not only a lower mortality rate, but also less pronounced changes in the composition of the red blood, and an earlier onset of regenerative processes. The latter manifested themselves in a faster increase in the reticulocyte content in

Card 3/4

L 10960-67

ACC NR: AT6036576

comparison to control animals, and a higher level of blood pressure before and after irradiation, which made it possible for them to maintain better hemodynamics. Indices of blood pressure in the present case have greater prognostic value than changes in the blood during the course of radiation sickness. In the present case, changes in blood pressure are more significant indicators of the process of radiation sickness than changes in the blood itself. [W.A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 4/4 b7p

KALININA, T. Ya., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Significance of primary tuberculosis in the development of tubercular meningitis ⁱⁿ ~~in~~ adults."
Khar'kov, 1958. 16 pp (Khar'kov State Med Inst), 200 copies (KL,
15-58, 118)

- 79 -

KALININA, T. Ye.

Cand Biolog Sci

Dissertation: "Effect of Various Animal Poisons on the Morphological Composition of Blood." 22/6/50

Acad Med Sci USSR

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
sum 71

KALINIEVA, T.E.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 9
May 10, 1954
Biological Chemistry

Comparative study of animal venom effects on the blood picture. I.T. E. Kalinieva. Uchenye Zapiski Gor'kov. Gosudarst. Univ. No. IV. Ser. Biol. 27-39(1951).—Single doses of wasp, hornet, bumblebee, scorpion, toad (1:250), carpet viper (1:750), cobra, Pallas pit viper (1:250), adder, and *Vipera ictisina* (1:500) venoms increase blood hemoglobin and erythrocytes in mice; after 3-5 hrs. a decrease sets in, reaching a min. in 4-8 days, followed by gradual return to normal. Neutrophils increase; nuclei shift away from cell centers; lymphocyte, monocyte, and eosinophil counts drop. After 4-16 hrs. the return to normal counts begins, taking up to 3 days. Splenectomy does not change the effects of toad, scorpion, adder, cobra, and hornet venoms; but mouse liver and spleen, after lethal doses of Pallas pit viper venom, contained hemoglobin degradation products. These venoms caused little or no hemolysis, unlike bee venom which is actively hemolytic at 1:100. Julian F. Smith

KALININA, T. E.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 9
May 10, 1954
Biological Chemistry

Effects of bee venom on the mammalian blood picture.
N. M. Artemov, T. E. Kalinina, and Ya. V. Mikhaleva,
Uchenye Zapiski Leningrad. Gosudarstv. Univ., No. 19, Ser.
Biol. 53-87 (1951).—Single intra- or subcutaneous injections
of bee venom (1-16 bee doses) act on mouse blood in 3
stages: (1) erythrocytosis, 1st 6-48 hrs., sometimes with
hemoglobinuria; 10-20% rise in blood hemoglobin and
erythrocytes; (2) anemia, reverting the initial rise in radiopha-
phils and drop in lymphocytes, monocytes, and erythro-
phils; (3) after some days, recovery. Cats, guinea pigs,
rabbits, and dogs reacted similarly; in hedgehogs only the
erythrocytes followed the pattern. In mice the first effect
sometimes reaches its peak in 15 min. In rats and dogs
erythrocytosis also follows intravenous injection. There is
little change in erythrocyte morphology. The high hemo-
lytic activity of bee venom is increased by incubating the
venom with lecithin. Brief leukopenia precedes the initial
leucocytosis. Splenectomy does not prevent either the
leucocytosis or the anemia. After the erythrocytosis sub-
sidies a new dose in 24 or 48 hrs. does not cause it to recur.
The blood changes resemble those of traumatic and hist-
amine shock. Doses ranged up to 50 bee doses for guinea
pig, 76 for rabbits, 99 for hedgehogs, 160 for dogs.

Julian F. Smith

KALININA, T.Ye.; SKALINSKIY, Ye.I.

Certain pathomorphological disorders in experimental vitamin B₁ deficiency in dogs. Biul.eksp.biol. i med. 42 no.9:74-78 S '56.
(MIRA 9:11)

1. Iz laboratorii kafedry normal'noy fiziologii (i.o.zav. - A.B. Strakhov) Gor'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Gor'kovskoy nauchno-issledovatel'skoy veterinarnoy optychnoi stantsii (dir. - S.A.Malygin)
Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR B.A.Lavrovym.

(VITAMIN B₁ DEFICIENCY, experimental,
pathol. aspects (Rus))

KALININA, T.Ye.

Effect of olfactory stimulation on the higher nervous activity in
dogs. Zhur.vys.nerv. deiat. 11 no.2:318-321 Mr-Ap '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Chair of Normal Physiology, Medical Institute, Gorky.
(CONDITIONED RESPONSE) (SMELL)

KALININA, T.Ye.

Effect of the removal of the auditory and adjacent areas of the cerebral cortex on sound conditioned reflexes. Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat. 12 no.4:720-726 Jl-Ag '62.

(MIRA 17-11)

1. Chair of Normal Physiology, Kirov Medical Institute, Gor'kiy.

KALININA, T.Ye.; SMETANKIN, G.N.

Supplementary rotatory apparatus for a stereotactic unit.
Fiziol. zhur. 49 no.1:129-131 · Ja '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. From the Department of Physiology, S.M. Kirov Medical
Institute, Gorki.

BELENKOV, N.Yu.; KALININA, T.Ye.

Distribution of primary responses to acoustic stimuli in the
cerebral cortex. Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat. 15 no.2:285-294 Mr-
Ap '65. (MIPR 18:5)

1. Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii Gor'kovskogo meditsinskogo
instituta, Gor'kiy.

KALININA, V.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 9
May 10, 1954
Leather and Glue

P
✓ Improvement in the extraction of bones. ✓ Z. Khokhlova,
V. Elinaova, S. Ivin, P. Mernenko, and V. Kalinina;
Myasnyaya Ind. S.S.R. 24, No. 5, 30-1(1954). — Drying
of bones for glue or gelatin extn. is improved by a
treatment with C₂H₆ vapor to dry and partially to ext. them.
Extn. is completed by a soaking process. M. M. P.

GORYUSHIN, V.A.; MARSHAK, M.S., professor; POLTAVTSEV, A.N., inzhener-arkhitektor;
KALININA, V.A., inzhener-tehnolog [authors]; VLADIMIR, B. [reviewer].

"Hospital kitchens"; a manual for architects and organizing physicians. Gig.
i san. no.11:59-60 N '53. (MLRA 6:10)
(Hospitals--Construction) (Kitchens)

ZVEREVA, N.A.; KALININA, V.A.

High temperature oil sterilizer. Med.prom. 16 no.4:49 Ap '62.
(MIRA 15:8)
1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut eksperimental'noy khirurgi-
cheskoy apparatury i instrumentov.
(STERILIZATION—EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES)

DERYABINA, V.L.; KALININA, V.A.; MEL'NIKOVA, G.K.; SEMENOVA, A.V.

Rubber articles used in anesthesiology. Nov. med. tekhn. no.3:
29-44 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

KALININA, V. F. Cand. Tech. Sci.

Dissertation: "Friction and Lubrication in Watch Mechanisms and Their Investigation."
Moscow Order of the Labor Red Banner Higher Technical School imeni N.E. Bauman, 27 Oct 47.

SO: Vechernaya Moskva, Oct, 1947 (Project #17836)

KALININA, V.F., kand.tekhn.nauk

Adhesion of flat plates separated by an oil film. Izv.vys.
ucheb.zav.; mashinostr. no.5:75-84 '60. (MIRA 13:?)

1. Penzenskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Adhesion)

S/145/60/000/006/013/015/xx
D221/D304

AUTHOR: Kalinina, V.F., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Applicability of the Reynolds-Stefan equation to explain the phenomenon of adhesion of flat plates separated by an oil film

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Mashinostroyeniye, no. 6, 1960, 114 - 119

TEXT: Experimental investigation of adhesion of rigid bodies [Abstractor's note: Literally: 'Flat rigid bodies of cylindrical form'] separated by a thin oil film revealed that it consists of three stages: Coherence 'blowing off' and extension of the oil film. The author gives empirical equations for the duration of each stage. The first stage is the most important, and the theoretical examination demonstrated that the equation of its duration represents the Reynolds-Stefan equation. The period of coherence is, therefore, characterized by the action of hydro-dynamic forces, which follow the ✓

Card 1/2

S/145/60/000/006/015/015/XX

Applicability of the Reynolds-Stefan .. D221/D304

law $t_{Re} = t_o - t_x = \frac{3\pi R^4 \eta}{4F} \left(\frac{1}{H_0^2} - \frac{1}{H_x^2} \right)$, where η is the dynamic viscosity of oil film; R the radius of contact area; F is the current tear-off effort; H_0 the initial thickness of oil film when the process of sticking begins; H_x the final thickness of oil layer. Calculations based on experimental data confirm the coincidence of periods obtained by both equations, i.e. $t_{ad} = t_{Re}$. The thickness of oil film H_x

continuously increases when tear-off force, F , decreases. Calculations showed that the thickness of oil film, at which the stage of coherence is finished is not large even when t_x is nearly equal to 0. Consequently, the term $1/H_x^2$ cannot be neglected. It is found that two measurements are sufficient to determine the numerical value of the maximum or minimum tear-off force, and for plotting graphs of t_{Re} , t_o and t_x . There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Penzenskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Penza Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: February 13, 1959

Card 2/2

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(Rus))

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